

between governments for access to oil and natural gas reserves can lead to economic, political, and armed conflict. Oil exporting states have received dramatically increased revenues due to high global prices, enhancing the ability of some of these states to act in a manner threatening to global stability.

(4) Efforts to combat poverty and protect the environment are hindered by the continued predominance of oil and natural gas in meeting global energy needs. Development of renewable energy through sustainable practices will help lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and enhance international development.

(5) Cooperation on energy issues between the United States Government and the governments of foreign countries is critical for securing the strategic and economic interests of the United States and of partner governments. In the current global energy situation, the energy policies and activities of the governments of foreign countries can have dramatic impacts on United States energy security.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) United States national security requires that the United States Government have an energy policy that pursues the strategic goal of achieving energy security through access to clean, affordable, sufficient, reliable, and sustainable sources of energy;

(2) achieving energy security is a priority for United States foreign policy and requires continued and enhanced engagement with foreign governments and entities in a variety of areas, including activities relating to the promotion of alternative and renewable fuels, trade and investment in oil, coal, and natural gas, energy efficiency, climate and environmental protection, data transparency, advanced scientific research, public-private partnerships, and energy activities in international development;

(3) the President should ensure that the international energy activities of the United States Government are given clear focus to support the national security needs of the United States, and to this end, there should be established a mechanism to coordinate the implementation of United States international energy policy among the Federal agencies engaged in relevant agreements and activities; and

(4) the Secretary of State should ensure that energy security is integrated into the core mission of the Department of State, and to this end, there should be established within the Office of the Secretary of State a Coordinator for International Energy Affairs with responsibility for—

(A) developing United States international energy policy in coordination with the Department of Energy and other relevant Federal agencies;

(B) working with appropriate United States Government officials to develop and update analyses of the national security implications of global energy developments;

(C) incorporating energy security priorities into the activities of the Department;

(D) coordinating activities with relevant Federal agencies; and

(E) coordinating energy security and other relevant functions currently undertaken by offices within the Bureau of Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs, the Bureau of Democracy and Global Affairs, and other offices within the Department of State.

SEC. 704. STRATEGIC ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) United States Government partnership with foreign governments and entities, including partnership with the private sector,

for securing reliable and sustainable energy is imperative to ensuring United States security and economic interests, promoting international peace and security, expanding international development, supporting democratic reform, fostering economic growth, and safeguarding the environment.

(2) Democracy and freedom should be promoted globally by partnership with foreign governments, including in particular governments of emerging democracies such as those of Ukraine and Georgia, in their efforts to reduce their dependency on oil and natural gas imports.

(3) The United States Government and the governments of foreign countries have common needs for adequate, reliable, affordable, clean, and sustainable energy in order to ensure national security, economic growth, and high standards of living in their countries. Cooperation by the United States Government with foreign governments on meeting energy security needs is mutually beneficial. United States Government partnership with foreign governments should include cooperation with major energy consuming countries, major energy producing countries, and other governments seeking to advance global energy security through reliable and sustainable means.

(4) The United States Government participates in hundreds of bilateral and multilateral energy agreements and activities with foreign governments and entities. These agreements and activities should reflect the strategic need for energy security.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to advance global energy security through cooperation with foreign governments and entities;

(2) to promote reliable, diverse, and sustainable sources of all types of energy;

(3) to increase global availability of renewable and clean sources of energy;

(4) to decrease global dependence on oil and natural gas energy sources; and

(5) to engage in energy cooperation to strengthen strategic partnerships that advance peace, security, and democratic prosperity.

(c) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should immediately seek to establish and expand strategic energy partnerships with the governments of major energy producers and major energy consumers, and with governments of other countries (but excluding any countries that are ineligible to receive United States economic or military assistance).

(d) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the strategic energy partnerships established pursuant to subsection (c) are—

(1) to strengthen global relationships to promote international peace and security through fostering cooperation in the energy sector on a mutually beneficial basis in accordance with respective national energy policies;

(2) to promote the policy set forth in subsection (b), including activities to advance—

(A) the mutual understanding of each country's energy needs, priorities, and policies, including interparliamentary understanding;

(B) measures to respond to acute energy supply disruptions, particularly in regard to petroleum and natural gas resources;

(C) long-term reliability and sustainability in energy supply;

(D) the safeguarding and safe handling of nuclear fuel;

(E) human and environmental protection;

(F) renewable energy production;

(G) access to reliable and affordable energy for underdeveloped areas, in particular energy access for the poor;

(H) appropriate commercial cooperation;

(I) information reliability and transparency; and

(J) research and training collaboration;

(3) to advance the national security priority of developing sustainable and clean energy sources, including through research and development related to, and deployment of—

(A) renewable electrical energy sources, including biomass, wind, and solar;

(B) renewable transportation fuels, including biofuels;

(C) clean coal technologies;

(D) carbon sequestration, including in conjunction with power generation, agriculture, and forestry; and

(E) energy and fuel efficiency, including hybrids and plug-in hybrids, flexible fuel, advanced composites, hydrogen, and other transportation technologies; and

(4) to provide strategic focus for current and future United States Government activities in energy cooperation to meet the global need for energy security.

(e) DETERMINATION OF AGENDAS.—In general, the specific agenda with respect to a particular strategic energy partnership, and the Federal agencies designated to implement related activities, shall be determined by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy.

(f) USE OF CURRENT AGREEMENTS TO ESTABLISH PARTNERSHIPS.—Some or all of the purposes of the strategic energy partnerships established under subsection (c) may be pursued through existing bilateral or multilateral agreements and activities. Such agreements and activities shall be subject to the reporting requirements in subsection (g).

(g) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) INITIAL PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on progress made in developing the strategic energy partnerships authorized under this section.

(2) ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 20 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report on agreements entered into and activities undertaken pursuant to this section, including international environment activities.

(B) CONTENT.—Each report submitted under this paragraph shall include details on—

(i) agreements and activities pursued by the United States Government with foreign governments and entities, the implementation plans for such agreements and progress measurement benchmarks, United States Government resources used in pursuit of such agreements and activities, and legislative changes recommended for improved partnership; and

(ii) policies and actions in the energy sector of partnership countries pertinent to United States economic, security, and environmental interests.

SEC. 705. INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Cooperation between the United States Government and governments of other countries during energy crises promotes the national security of the United States.

(2) The participation of the United States in the International Energy Program established under the Agreement on an International Energy Program, done at Paris November 18, 1974 (27 UST 1685), including in